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## CC302 Revised 1990 Fact Sheet

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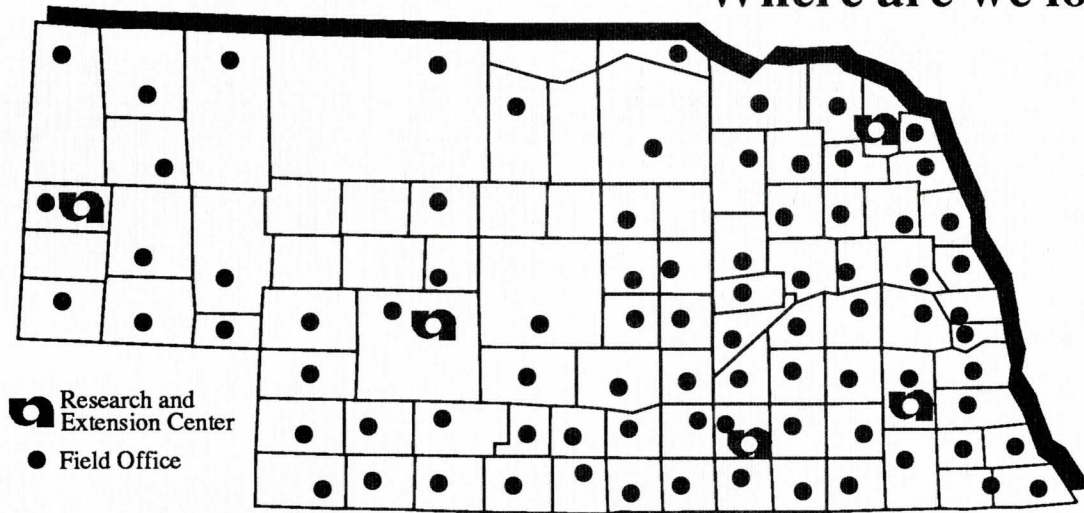
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## Fact Sheet

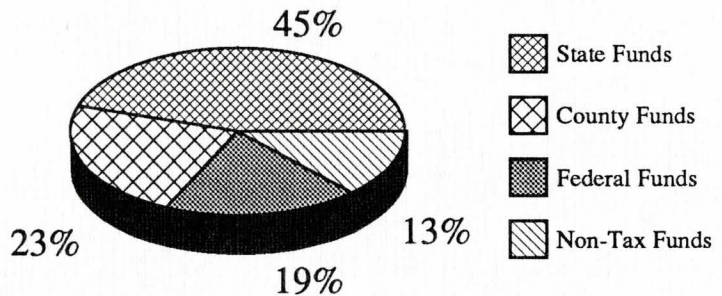
### Where are we located?



### How are we funded?

Sources of Funding:

Grand Total \$25.1 million



### What are our priorities?

#### ✓ Increasing Agricultural Profitability:

including integrating marketing and management practices; alternative crop and livestock enterprises; development of value-added products; sustainable agriculture and public policy education.

#### ✓ Revitalizing Rural Communities:

including community self-assessment, planning and action; leadership development; management of existing businesses and support of entrepreneurship.

#### ✓ Enhancing Water Quality:

including domestic water supplies; reducing nitrates, pesticides and other synthetic organic contaminants in groundwater.

#### ✓ Improving Nutrition and Health:

including dietary choices which reduce disease risk factors; safe food handling; and healthy lifestyles for youth.

#### ✓ Strengthening Individuals & Families:

including effective parenting; child care provider training; reducing abuse; youth career development; and management of resources, credit and debt.

#### ✓ Conserving/Managing Natural Resources:

specific areas include soil erosion; water conservation; and efficient range land and ranch management.

#### ✓ Youth at Risk:

including prevention and intervention strategies to help young people gain competency, self-confidence, group interaction capabilities, leadership skills, and opportunities to explore career options.



# What difference do we make?

- ✓ In 1989, 357 women participated in the Women in Agriculture conference for women who own and operate farms and ranches, either individually or in partnerships with others, including spouses. This is the largest total in the five-year history of the conference.

The number of Nebraska producers using record analyses to make management and marketing decisions increased to 750, largely due to growth in the swine enterprise records and analysis program.

Extension advisors prepared about 130 families for debt mediation in 1989. Of these families, 75% said they felt this formal preparation had increased their understanding of their financial situation and 50% said they were well prepared emotionally for the mediation session.

The Marketing Office of the Nebraska Food Processing Center has been promoting value-added processing in Nebraska. Four business development seminars and five entrepreneur workshops were conducted in 1989.

An important policy issue in Nebraska relates to property taxes. In early 1990, educational information on this subject was being delivered across the state at meetings, seminars and through printed material.

- ✓ In total, 30 communities in 1989 completed planning processes with Extension assistance. Planning outcomes included starting a regional Chamber of Commerce, forming a group-purchasing organization, forming a cultural arts council and 20 communities started an economic development action group.

A toll-free number (800-328-2581), has been added to the economic development services provided by Extension.

LINK, a community information network, provides direct referrals to programs and resource people throughout the state.

At the conclusion of the February 1990 Family Community Leadership (FCL) Institute, approximately 300 Nebraskans have been trained to serve as leadership development volunteers in their communities. These teams are active in 60 counties and have reached more than 20,000 people.

- ✓ More than 20,000 people were directly contacted by 134 extension staff working to assure a safe domestic water supply.

In Morrill and Scotts Bluff counties, agents organized a "Safe Drinking Water Week" which reached 2,000 people at a shopping mall and 560 persons through a home extension club water quality program.

About 3,500 private and 840 commercial pesticide applicators received information directly on ground water contamination prevention methods and related best management practices.

By using best management practices, on selected farms in the central Platte River Valley nitrogen application was reduced by 70 pounds per acre and profits increased by \$7.85 per acre.

- ✓ Eating Today for a Healthier Tomorrow, which began in 1986, has reached more than 1,200 people. The top five behavior changes noted in 1988 were: read and use information from nutrition labels; set goals for changing health behaviors; leave extra food on the plate when it is more than needed; eat an amount that prevents gaining extra pounds; avoid eating snacks high in fat, sugar, or salt.

- ✓ A leader training lesson on child abuse was presented to 17,500 Extension Club members across Nebraska in 1989 to create awareness of the abuse and violence occurring in families and to reduce the risks in people's lives.

The Cooperative Extension along with Family Service Association of Lincoln, helped coordinate eight statewide training workshops for child providers in 1989. Approximately 1,070 persons attended these conferences.

Extension staff have trained 66 volunteers to serve as financial counselors recently, bringing the total of financial counselors now at Offutt Air Force Base to 150 reaching more than 3,000 military personnel and their families each year.

- ✓ A five-year educational program aimed at reducing soil erosion ended in 1989. Results from this program are: annually, soil erosion is reduced on 590,000 acres, saving nearly 2.8 million tons of soil; fuel saved on 540,000 acres is 390,000 gallons or about \$350,000 annually; labor saved on 540,000 acres amounts to 60,000 hours, valued at about \$300,000 annually; about 304,250 feet of terraces have been constructed.

- ✓ Two health conferences were held in 1989. Three more conferences will be held in 1990 focusing on "youth at risk" - children who are susceptible to harmful behaviors or lifestyles.

The new summer conference, ExpoVision, helped teens develop greater independent living skills and made major contributions to their self-esteem. In its first year, ExpoVision reached out to 263 Nebraska teens, from 67 counties.